

Table 2. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC code 805)					
	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	137.4	374.9	517.6	304.4	243.2	295.6	267.6
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	60.2	195.6	320.2	161.0	172.4	173.0	176.3
Part of body affected:							
Trunk	50.0	203.4	248.1	161.0	133.7	155.9	101.8
Source of injury, illness:							
Health care patient	5.5	211.2	294.9	161.0	133.7	120.1	127.5
Event or exposure:							
Overexertion	38.6	219.0	258.7	155.1	140.2	151.8	119.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2001 IN NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES

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Nursing and personal care facilities include establishments that are primarily engaged in providing inpatient nursing and health-related personal care. Nursing and personal care facilities had high rates of injuries and illnesses nationwide in 2000. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) announced a National Emphasis Program to focus outreach efforts and inspections on specific hazards in nursing and personal care facilities.

Services was the major industry division in Missouri private industry with the largest annual average employment in 2001. But services had the second lowest incidence rate of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases. Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805) had much higher incidence rates than other industries within the services division.

The total case incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full-time workers) in Missouri private industry in 2001 was 6.1. The total case incidence rate for the services industry division was 5.0. The total case incidence rate for health services (SIC 80) was 6.6. The total case incidence rate for nursing and personal care facilities was 10.9.

Table 1 shows the numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the nursing and personal care facilities industry in Missouri from 1996 to 2001. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry are shown for 2001.

- All publishable injuries and illnesses in the nursing and personal care facilities industry occurred in women workers.
- Service was the only occupational group that had injuries and illnesses in the nursing and personal care facilities industry.

Table 2 shows the incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the nursing and personal care facilities industry in Missouri from 1996 to 2001. The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for Missouri private industry are shown for 2001. The incidence rate for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 1.95 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2001.

- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness that had the highest number and incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2001. Sprains, strains was the leading nature of injury, illness in nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for sprains, strains in the nursing and personal care facilities industry was 2.93 times higher than in Missouri private industry in 2001.
- Trunk was the part of body with the most cases and the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2001. Trunk was the part

of body affected that had the highest incidence rate in nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for trunk was 2.04 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2001.

- Health care patient was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate for nursing and personal care facilities in Missouri in 2001. The incidence rate for health care patient was **23.2** times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2001.
- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the most cases and the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2001. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate for nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for overexertion was 3.10 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2001.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC code 805)					
	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	26,596	1,293	2,029	1,244	975	1,147	1,109
Sex:							
Men	17,629	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	8,857	1,239	1,830	1,088	871	1,037	999
Occupational Group:							
Service	4,155	1,025	1,768	1,052	768	927	999

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.